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Presentation
Examines Apartheid
Resistance

Swimmers Post 64
National Qualifying
Times

Weekend Features
Art of May Stevens

The Kenyon Collegian

Volume CXV, Number 17

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Thursday, February 25, 1988

Franklin Dispels Myths Concerning Early Constitution

By Tony Ziselberger

This past Monday evening in the biology auditorium, professor and historian John Hope Franklin delivered the second annual Martin Luther King Jr. address. Professor Franklin, a former president of the American Historical Association and one of the foremost authorities on African-American history, spoke on the Constitution and its effects on blacks during the early days of the republic. His talk, sponsored by Faculty Lectureships, presented the Constitution as a document which, as often as not, hurt black America, and provided little security to several thousand free blacks in the country.

Following an introduction by President Jordan, Professor Franklin began his engaging and stirring discussion by pointing out the inherent contradiction in our Constitution's earliest form. Specifically, the acceptance of slavery in a document committed to the ideals of personal liberty. But he declared that race, not slavery was the topic he wanted to discuss. Arguing that racism was crucial to the maintenance of slavery in colonial and early American times, he presented an

America in which a "policy of racial bigotry" was a fact of life for free black Americans as well as for slaves.

Professor Franklin cited a series of instances in which African-Americans were discriminated against during the early years of the republic. George Washington originally declined to allow free blacks to serve in the Revolutionary army; acquiescing only when manpower shortages forced him to. In Massachusetts, from whence the rallying cry of no taxation without representation rang, free black property owners were denied suffrage although their property was taxed by the newly independent state government.

In the federal government, on which Franklin concentrated, there developed a pattern of increased bigotry over time. In the early congresses, according to Franklin, discrimination on the basis of race was assumed. Blacks were seen as "part idiot, part madman and part child", and it was assumed they should be kept in subordinate roles. The first Congress, of which 20 signers of the constitution were members, passed laws which limited naturalization to white aliens only. The second Congress limited military service

to white males. Subsequent Congresses limited suffrage to white males in territories and in the newly formed District of Columbia.

Free blacks throughout the country enjoyed little federal or state protection. Black suffrage was restricted in all states admitted to the Union between 1819 and the Civil War. Tennessee, New Jersey, North Carolina, Connecticut and Pennsylvania all repealed voting rights for blacks. Blacks in free states had no legal protection when accused of being escaped slaves. They would be taken into slavery without trial and on the word of the slave hunter. As a result, any free black charged with being a slave could end up on a plantation. As time went by, the situation became worse for free blacks. An 1850 fugitive slave law drove many free blacks to Canada, and the infamous Dred Scott decision meant that slaves were property in any state or territory in the nation.

Black leaders protesting the conditions of the time, according to Franklin, would cite the Declaration of Independence, rather than the Constitution, when pleading for rights. The Declaration had at least some promise of fundamental human rights, while the Constitution had little mention of rights at all. For free blacks, there was no hope of protection under the Constitution, a fact borne out by the Dred Scott decision which, despite its repugnant nature, was perfectly in line with the Constitution as interpreted at the time.

Franklin finished by pointing out some of the continued effects of the racism of our founding fathers. The emancipation of blacks following the Civil War, and the addition of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution made little difference in the lives of most blacks. The incomplete application of the 14th and 15th amendments,

see FRANKLIN page eight

Student Council Rejects Proposal

By Adam Blankenship

The latest proposal to reduce the number of Student Council representatives was defeated Sunday by the "opposed" vote of ten of the twenty-two members present. Eleven members voted in favor and one member abstained. A two-thirds majority was needed to pass the motion.

The proposal, initiated by Representative John Richardson would have reduced the size of Student Council to 17 members, including a four-member executive committee. Richardson's proposal suggested that a specified number of Council members be elected from each dormitory or geographic area, with less emphasis being placed on the numerical ratio of constituents per representative. Previous proposals had measured representation by ratios of either 1 representative per 75 students or 1 per 130 students.

The 11 members who did not vote for the proposal expressed the fear that reducing Council by nearly half was too extreme and would create a small, homogeneous group. Several opponents also opposed the idea of distributing representatives simply by living geographic location. Treasurer Bill O'Hearn expressed concern over the inconsistent criteria being used in the reapportionment schemes. He felt that living areas and numerical ratios were being lumped in an indefensible "hodge-podge" simply for the sake of

achieving a lower total number.

Proponents of the Richardson proposal argued four major points. First, they maintained that some living groups are similar enough to be represented as a single body. Secondly, they argued that increasing the constituency of each representative would raise his or her visibility. Third, reducing the number of representatives, they felt, would not effect the homogeneity of Council mainly because Kenyon is not particularly diverse to begin with. Lastly, members argued that no matter how many students they were representing, any student could find them or simply come to Council themselves.

The concern for streamlining Council developed after a disappointing show of student interest in running for the available positions. In past years, students have had to be asked to run, often in uncontested races, and Council not only loses members for a variety of reasons, but also averages approximately six absentees per meeting.

The proposal rejected Sunday was the third streamlining proposal to come before Council this semester. Previously, a proposal by Council President Dan Rudmann suggesting 21 members and four executives was passed but tabled for further debate. The remaining proposal, offered by two former Council members was withdrawn in favor of Richardson's but its authors have suggested that they will resubmit it to Council or possibly call for a student body referendum on the issue.

McCarthy Explores Relativism

By David Bartram

A small but attentive crowd heard Thomas McCarthy deliver a lecture entitled "Against Relativism: On the Logic of Cross-cultural Encounters" on Tuesday night in Philomathesian Hall. McCarthy, professor of Philosophy at Northwestern University, contended with one of the most controversial issues of our time, that of how we may make truth claims and value judgements in an age in which cultural homogeneity and isolation have become things of the distant past.

McCarthy began his lecture by stating that most people in the West find themselves torn between a recognition of the existence of alien value systems on the one hand and a deeply rooted commitment to the peculiar value systems of the West on the other. Students, especially, are likely to take the position that values and beliefs are a function of one's experience in a particular culture and therefore there is no ground for holding that one's own values and beliefs are any better than anyone else's; yet we do commit ourselves to values such as democracy, freedom, human rights, etc., because we are sure that they are right in some final sense. We also know from history that what we believe about the world now, what we hold to be

true, will in large part be antiquated, even falsified sometime in the future; yet we persist in such truth claims.

The relativist position, in McCarthy's view, is that because we know that the truths of here and now are not the truths of elsewhere and tomorrow, we are unjustified in making any sort of truth claims or normative statements whatsoever. Secularization and the growing awareness of the taken-for-granted aspects of knowledge within cultures have made classical and religious conceptions of truth untenable, leaving behind nothing which is tenable as a foundation for truth. The fact that we can no longer call upon a "God's eye" point of view, however, does not exempt us from making truth claims about the world. The test of such statements is experience in the world, and absolute guarantees concerning such statements, McCarthy said, are unnecessary and irrelevant.

The question therefore arises as to how differing perspectives on the world, such as exist between different cultures, are to be resolved. From the relativist position, challenges to the perspective of one culture merely beg the question, and there is no common ground on which to discuss the issue. The standards and criteria of truth and value, however, while

see MCCARTHY page three

AN OPEN FORUM
WITH
SEXUAL HARASSMENT COUNSELORS
29 FEBRUARY 1988
OLIN AUDITORIUM
4:10 PM

Using a film from the University of Michigan, counselors will discuss what sexual harassment is and what to do if you should feel harassed.

Spring Break Approaches

It's dark out there . . . still.

In about a week the students of Kenyon College will be leaving the Hill in a rush as Spring Break begins. The population will once again dwindle to a few, and those remaining will once again be vulnerable. In essence, we are soon to be in the very same situation as we were before Winter Break. Few people, scattered across an unacceptably dark campus. We know all too well what happened last time.

Well, what has happened since the issue of lighting and safety was so abruptly brought to the forefront of our consciousness? Has security been significantly improved? No.

There have been several small successes—for example: maintenance now patrols the New Apartments area sporadically. But Maintenance is *not* Security, and their presence (though appreciated) does not make the area secure. May we assume that this situation will improve significantly before the student body departs, before the vulnerable few are left behind to defend themselves?

The same question appears in reference to the issue of lighting. Aside from a few replacement lightbulbs, what significant illumination has been added to the forested areas of campus? None. While we appreciate the expense and logistical problems entailed in such improvements, it is irresponsible of the college to allow these hazardous conditions to remain unchanged as the circumstances surrounding December's rape promise to reappear with the onset of Spring Break. The administration has had ample time, given Winter Break and the time elapsed since, to approach, define, and implement a viable lighting solution.

Our aim is not to place blame on any particular branch of the college, but to suggest that it is high time someone did something to improve the safety of the students before another disaster occurs.

The situation at hand is something no college can accept. Regardless of cost, we as students demand that our protection be assured.

Written by members of the Collegian Editorial Board

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THE READERS WRITE

The Kenyon Collegian encourages letters to the Editor. All submissions must be signed and typed, double spaced. The Editor reserves the right to edit all material while maintaining the original intent of the submission.

Ed. Board Obscures Own Politics

To the Editor:

In their recent endorsement of the "male candidate" for Gender Studies Coordinator, the Collegian editorial board would have us "transcend political issues" and choose the most qualified person. The Collegian editors are themselves, however, necessarily if unintentionally, engaged in the very political issues they would have us transcend. I would like briefly to review the structure of their argument in order to demonstrate my point.

They begin their endorsement with a brief account of an ill-fated Women's Studies course given in the "early 1980's." We are told that the program "came under fire as being unsuccessful and even harmful to the traditional academic values of Kenyon." We are given no information about what the content of the course was, who considered it to be a failure and which traditional academic values it might have harmed (the notion of "transcendence" perhaps?). Rather than a summary of previous efforts to address the concerns of women, this account serves to discredit Women Studies in general on the basis of one experiment at Kenyon whose "failure" may or may not have been based on lack of institutional support, sufficient resource material or experience. It may not have failed at all. We are given no opportunity to judge. This opening mention of Women Studies is, I submit, the editors' "straw woman."

"Is Gender Studies merely Women Studies in disguise," the editors wonder? This apparently neutral question subsumed under the category of "questions that must be raised" merely underscores by its wolf-in-sheep's-clothing innuendo (in disguise!) the editor's previous assertion that Women's Studies is a failed enterprise. Gender Studies we are told is broader, more inclusive, and thus requires someone "well educated in issues of both women and men." This "someone" we discover, following a paragraph on the "great need" for more women faculty at Kenyon, is a man whose name, by the way,

we never learn. (This omission is indicative of a general lack of detailed information about the candidate they would have us support. In asking us to transcend the politics of gender, the editors' choice of identifying their candidate *only* by gender is, to say the least, curious.) "As a man who is competent . . . in both issues of feminism and men's changing roles, he can serve as a role model for male students," the editors assert.

If I may recapitulate the implicit strategy of the argument so far, Women's Studies is to Gender Studies as the women candidates are to the male. The exclusivity of the former gives way to the inclusivity of the latter, the narrow scope of the women to the generous sweep of the man's concerns and capacities. But who are these women and what are their credentials? We know even less of them than we do of the Women Studies course whose onerous legacy they are made to bear in this particular reconstruction of events.

More important, who is this man? Harry Brod (yes, that's his name) has, the editors tell us, "ideas, energy and a national reputation." This sounds suspiciously like Gary Hart's campaign speech. Presumably the women candidates, Palmieri and Wiener, as active teachers and scholars, also have "ideas," and "energy." What we need to know is what are his ideas? Toward what are his energies directed?

It might interest those of you who thought Women's Studies might be too parochial or possibly even harmful to traditional academic values that Harry Brod gained his "National reputation" as a leading proponent of *Men's Studies*. Moreover, the theoretical framework and methodology of Men's Studies are based upon, if not wholly derived from, Women's Studies or feminist scholar-

Council Members Correct Collegian

To the Editor:

We would like to inform the Kenyon Community that despite statements in last week's Collegian, Student Council has not received any information pertaining to the recent housing proposal. In addition, the proposal has not been discussed in any of the meetings this semester.

Sincerely,
Sabrina B. Barr '88
Joan D. O'Hanlon '89
Student Council Representatives

Editor's note: According to Senate minutes dated Feb. 10, 1988, "Mr. Rudmann reported on two proposals currently in Student Council, one . . . to revamp the current allocation of housing on campus; specifically to reduce the number of beds allowed to fraternities . . . on the south end of campus."

Quote of the Week

"We are so distressed about human rights abuses in other parts of the world . . . the farther away the better."
—John Hope Franklin, Feb. 22, at Kenyon College

Passion for Learning Demands Active Participation

To the Editor:

The debate on "objectivity" has grown so interesting that I feel compelled to emerge from what Bloom calls the "neutral Switzerland" of the physical sciences and join the free-for-all.

On the whole, this debate reminds me of a certain device depicted in *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*. This device is the Total Perspective Vortex, reputed to be the most terrifying instrument of torture in the Galaxy. Each person who enters the Vortex achieves in an instant a totally objective perspective on the place of humanity in the universe (that is, a few specks of dust amidst a million billion stars.) Few humans who enter the Vortex survive.

Fortunately, Kenyon College is not a Total Perspective Vortex. When we describe our education as "objective," what we really mean is "consistent with the premise that human understanding of the world is important." This premise is not objective; it is a deep prejudice. It has political consequences for other inhabitants of the universe, as any

bacterium would point out. Our education is innately (and determinedly) political.

As a teacher, how shall I teach in such a way as to further human understanding of the world? First, I need to recognize that humans are inherently passionate creatures, and that all learning requires exercise of passion as well as intellect. As a teacher of genetics, I know that I need to educate the passions first, to instill in the student a passionate belief that genetics is important. This has to occur, in order for the student to apply intellectual energy to "understand" genetics (and its limitations) on a national basis.

In order to achieve a passionate and intellectual understanding of genetics, it is sufficient to think and discuss the problem? Certainly not. The best way to knowledge in science is by getting into the laboratory and growing the bacteria or breeding the fruit-flies, by practicing the "scientific method". Faculty of the Science Division feel so strongly about this that some are promoting a plan to require laboratory experience to satisfy the science division requirement.

Of course, the "scientific method" is not a

Vortex, either. It starts with a hypothesis (that is, a prejudice). It then provides rules for acceptance or rejection of the hypothesis, rules consistent with human understanding. The ultimate limitations of these rules, and perhaps of human reality itself, are yet being challenged at the frontiers of quantum physics.

Now, I wonder how all this applies to the social sciences. Suppose I were a sociologist, teaching a class about the homeless. How could I instill a passionate and intellectual understanding of the homeless? Perhaps I could enlist the students to join me in a research survey—how many homeless live in Mount Vernon, what is their age and background, why are they homeless, etc. Would that be enough, I wonder. Doesn't our prejudice about humans tell us that the human individual is something more than a million individuals divided by a million? Should I not share with the class my feelings about having to step over homeless people on my way to work in a major city? Should I invite the students to share their feelings, too? Should

see OBJECTIVITY page eight

Criticos Explores South Africa's Culture of Resistance

By Pamela Scully

On Wednesday evening a group of about 35 students and faculty arrived at Bio in anticipation of seeing the first film in The Struggle for Southern Africa series. *Tsimelo: A Place of Goodness*, is a documentary using the experience and oral testimony of one woman to show the impact of the 1913 Land Act and the later homeland policies on black South Africans. Unfortunately the film did not arrive on time. Instead the audience was treated to a presentation by an academic from the Education Department of the University of Natal, Durban, South Africa.

Smail Suggests Hostage Exchange

By Suzy Grant

The exchange of fifteen million hostages over the course of twenty-five years between the United States and the Soviet Union was proposed last Thursday as a means of eventually omitting the possibility of world-wide nuclear destruction. The arms race has prevented the superpowers, in particular, from attending to their respective countries' internal problems like overpopulation, pollution, and resource allocation. This proposal is an attempt to reduce the international conflict so that national problems can receive their overdue attention, as well as to build peaceful, rather than nuclear, confidence between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.

J. Kenneth Smail, Associate Professor of Anthropology, began his lecture, "Redefining Hostages and Rethinking Deterrence: Enhancing the Prospects of a Lasting World Peace" by reading two dictionary definitions of the word hostage, and argued that in contemporary times, the hostage concept has been abused. He cited such examples as the TWA flight #847 and the Achille Lauro hijacking as evidence.

Smail has documented that, historically, hostages have been given, not taken, and that they have often been voluntary. They have served as good faith guarantors for the agreements or promises which had been made before they were exchanged. Furthermore, they have been, usually, the biological kin of those engaging in the treaty and they have often been reciprocated by the other party involved. This type of peaceful use of the hostages, Smail said, can be traced back to events like the Peloponnesian War and the

Costas Criticos was visiting Kenyon at the invitation of Chaplain Andrew Foster as part of the Victory Fellows Program of the Association at Episcopal College. Criticos's main interest is in the potential of the arts and the media to help in transforming South African society where a "culture of oppression"—an apartheid culture stressing the superiority of the European over the African heritage and cultivating the separation of both—has dominated for so long. The emerging "culture of resistance" challenges both the ideology of apartheid which divides people from one another and the notion that the western heritage has the most to offer South

Treaty of Aix-la Chapelle in 1848. Modern society has exploited the hostage concept, making it vindictive and terrorizing, thereby distorting its original definition.

In applying the "peace-hostage" initiative, Smail proposes a reciprocal transfer of Soviet and American citizens. These "hostages" will be primarily between 15-35 years of age, and will stay in the visiting country approximately two years. Integral to this plan is the inclusion of children and close relatives of each "nation's leadership broadly defined." This would, in effect, have the volunteer hostages serve as "guarantors of peaceful intentions." There would be an implementation period of exchange whereby 10,000-15,000 citizens would be transferred, gradually increasing to one million.

Smail believes that the human propensity toward preservation of the self and one's kin is that which will make this proposal effective and would supercede any chance of attack by the rival nation. He says, "knowingly to participate in a decision leading to a nuclear strike, consciously to choose to sacrifice one's children and one's kin, particularly while they themselves reside on 'enemy' soil, would be tantamount to denying one's very humanity."

Program costs, he estimates, would range about \$20,000 per hostage, or \$20 billion per year, a mere 7% of the U.S.'s (and possibly the U.S.S.R.'s) annual defense budget. Furthermore, Smail foresees the emergence of strong and able political leaders from this type of plan, whereby two or three generations of people will have gotten the chance to live in their rival's society, obtaining a hands-on view of that country's political, economic and social structure.

McCarthy continued from page one they exist only in historical and cultural instances, cannot be reduced to these instances; the nature of truth as a universal transcends individual cultures and times. In other words, the notion of truth is transcendent. This is seen in the fact that reason can critique its own products, its own historical manifestations.

The implication of the transcendent quality, McCarthy went on, is that reason and rationality are endowed with a special status. The only non-arbitrary way to attempt to resolve differences if there is no neutral position is through rational discussion; one must attempt to see the world from the point of view of the other culture, with the assumption that if the knowledge and experience of the two cultures were to converge, agreement as to the historical particulars of truth claims would result.

If such a convergence is an unattainable ideal, it is nonetheless a regulating ideal, one which has implications concerning the proper ordering of society, i.e., moral considerations. The good society, according to McCarthy, is one in which pluralism reigns, in which

rational discourse can occur without restraint. One can approach issues of good, truth, and right only by accepting the method of philosophy and the conditions which make philosophy possible. McCarthy therefore concludes that the Western democratic approach is in some sense superior to the traditional mystical/magical approach of non-Western societies.

The great counter-example is Nietzsche's strong-man who does not engage in discourse but creates his own system of values for the purpose of exerting his will upon others. At this point, McCarthy responded, one has left the realm of philosophy and is dealing instead with violence. Philosophical nihilism is an oxymoron, he said in response to a question during the reception: in taking that position one is *ipso facto* engaging in rational discourse and one must therefore accept the conditions which such discourse imposes.

It remains unclear, however, why rationality holds any sort of special status over the irrationality of traditional societies. One might even go as far as to say that the exposure of traditional societies to Western rationality is itself a form of violence to that culture.

Africans. This culture stresses popular participation and the reality of living in an African rather than a mystical "European" setting, and includes plays written by union groups, poetry by black workers, anti-apartheid songs as well as videos made by community organizations.

Criticos started his presentation by playing an antiwar song called "National Madness" performed by a group of young white South Africans. The issue of compulsory service has become a major area of contest in the struggle for the shaping of South Africa's future. The government correctly realizes that if young white men lose the will to fight their countrymen and women by refusing to go into the army—which engages in periodic border raids against the frontline states, carries on a war in Angola, and policies the black townships, halting popular opposition to apartheid—the defense of apartheid would no longer be possible. Apartheid depends as much on the psychological support of whites as it does on the force of arms.

The middle part of the presentation was devoted to a slide show which documented aspects of what Criticos sees as constituting the culture of resistance. He showed slides of posters calling for the release of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela; of inner city anti-apartheid protesters in London for whom "the struggle in South Africa has a particular resonance"; of a black child's drawing which depicts a per-

son lying dead in front of a bus surrounded by people who are boycotting the bus service. Buses are among the most hateful embodiments of apartheid to people who are forced to travel up to seven hours each day to and from their place of work owing to the laws which force blacks to live away from the white cities. These changes have thus been the focus of boycotts and burnings as political activists struggle to undermine the apartheid economy which depends so heavily on the labour of black South Africans. For black children in the townships in South Africa, in contrast to the experience of their white peers who enjoy a childhood of overindulged ignorance, struggle and discord are part of the fabric of everyday life.

Criticos concluded the evening with the showing of a video produced by one of his students in the media resource center which he runs at the University of Natal. The video documents the work of the Community Arts Workshop in Durban where people meet to discuss art, to paint, to dance, to try to cross the barriers erected by apartheid. The workshop is now facing closure owing to the opposition of the Durban City Council. If even a nonracial culture venue is regarded as too threatening to the status quo, one wonders just how long the road to a post-apartheid South Africa is going to be.

Tsimelo: A Place of Goodness will be shown in Bio Auditorium on Wednesday, February 24 at 8:00 p.m.

Gay Civil Rights Battle Continues

By Brad Koogler

On February 9, 1988, Associate Professor of Biology Kathryn Edwards gave a Common Hour presentation entitled "Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights." Garbed in academic regalia to begin, Prof. Edwards handed the audience a metaphor for Lesbian and Gay existence when she discarded her gown to reveal a dark, summer jacket proudly embellished with Lesbian- and Gay-affirmative buttons of many sizes. The two layers of clothing represented the dual identities of Lesbians and Gays in society: the outer being the facade of "normalcy," of sameness, of (societally assumed) heterosexuality; and the inner being a societally imposed cell of isolation, of fear, and of self-loathing—the closet.

For Lesbians and Gays, this closet is composed of silence and invisibility borne of the fear of a society snuggled comfortably in ignorance and intolerance, of the intimate threat of withdrawal of friends and family, and the danger of verbal harassment, physical violence, and public censure and oppression. Its foundations rest on homophobia (the fear of Gays) and lesbophobia (the fear of Lesbians), and the materials with which the closet has been built include discrimination in legal matters, in the work-place, in housing, in the custody of children, in the military, in health care, in the rights of privacy, etc.

Indeed, Lesbians and Gays are only tolerated if they remain closeted. In a predominantly heterosexual society their existence is marginal at best, relegated to and degraded by the realm of myth and subjected to the collective subterfuge of stereotyping. Attempting to integrate one's lesbianism or one's gayness with the other aspects of one's life can be as threatening to others as it is to the person coming out, and as Prof. Edwards has shown, it requires a great deal of courage, strength, and personal integrity to do so.

The coming out process lasts a lifetime, and for many it goes beyond the personal sphere and enters the arena of (traditional) politics. Here visibility is the key to strength and self-respect. The pathway to empowerment for the closet "allows the stereotypes and the myths of homophobia and lesbophobia to continue, and it allows and sanctions increased oppression against Lesbians and Gays. By coming out of the closet, by being visible, we can challenge the stereotypes and the myths, and we can voice our dissent and fight for our civil rights—our human rights." And slowly, as a people, as a culture, Lesbians and Gays have been coming out, sometimes abashedly, sometimes angrily, sometimes defiantly, and sometimes (recently) with mixed reactions of joy and sorrow.

In 1924 the Chicago Society for Human Rights became the first Gay rights organization in the United States. It was followed in the 1950's by the creation of the Mattachine Society (a secret, predominantly Gay organization inspired in organization and agenda by Communist models) and of the Daughters of Bilitis (the first postwar Lesbian organization). But it was not until 1969 that the real impetus behind the modern homophile movement occurred: on June 27 police attempted a routine raid on a Gay bar, the Stonewall Inn, in Greenwich Village only to be met by violent resistance from the patrons. The singular act of opposition spawned the beginning of a systematized and more comprehensive road towards the fight for Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights, today led by the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force and Stonewall Union.

Along the way there have been both triumphs—the embracing of Lesbians into the feminist movement in the early 1970's, the first state Gay rights bill passed in Wisconsin in 1981—and there have been sorrows—the murder of Harvey Milk, San Francisco's first elected Gay city official, and the tragic human loss that the community has suffered

see GAY RIGHTS page eight

May Stevens' Exhibition Gets Underway This Weekend

Roth to Speak on May Stevens

By Sara Barton

Moria Roth, Trefethan Professor of Art History at Mills College, Oakland, California, will give a lecture entitled, "May Stevens: Rosa Luxemburg and the Artist's Mother," on Monday, Feb. 29 in Bio Aud. at 8 p.m. Roth is an expert in twentieth-century art, has curated numerous art exhibitions and writes frequently on performance art and contemporary women artists. She is interested in the combination of feminist art and politics.

In 1980, Roth published an article in *Visions and Re-Visions*, "Rosa Luxemburg and the Artist's Mother". In this article, she discussed the changes in the feminist art movement since 1970 and the development of artist May Stevens' work.

"Around 1970, after a decade of heated politics but for the most part of super cool art, women artists led the way in exploring autobiography, unorthodox "feminine" materials, ritual and politics. These explorations provided the exciting, fresh and appropriate staple fare of early feminist art. Highly successful then, these subjects and media are now in trouble."

Suzanne Lacy, the feminist performance artist and theorist, has spoken of the need to

qualify the definition of feminist art. "Feminist art must show a consciousness of women's social and economical position in the world. I also believe it demonstrates forms and perceptions that are drawn from a sense of spiritual kinship between women." The problem with consolidating feminist art is that the feminist movement itself covers such a wide range of topics.

Roth agrees that "feminist art" needs to be redefined for the objectives of the 1980's. She thinks there needs to be a move away from the art of the 1970's that stressed the suffrage of women, toward a more positive message of unity and strength of women in the future.

May Stevens, Roth feels, is very effective at combining and balancing the strains of politics and spirituality. In 1978, Stevens began to work on the subject of Alice Stevens, (her mother) and Rosa Luxemburg (the radical and political martyr) which shows the culmination of her work, as well as her ability to unite politics and feminist art. Roth feels that Stevens exemplifies the need to unite the public and private politics and mysteries, and to act on these necessities. Feminist art can be powerful force for symbolizing these unities and for inspiring action among women.

Love & Rockets Chart Latest LP

By Mark Finley

Love and Rockets' latest album, *Earth, Sun, Moon*, succeeds in spite of itself. The lyrics here are, for the most part, just plain silly. But somehow the band is able to rise above their lyrics with their musical talent. Love and Rockets have an impressive range, from rock anthems like "No New Tale to Tell" to ballads like the title track. Throughout the album, the music retains a dream like quality that is enhanced by the group's wistful singing style. The lyrics, although essentially doubletalk, are catchy nonetheless. On *Earth, Sun, Moon*, Love and Rockets prove themselves to be a distinctive, original and talented band.

If you're looking for a collection of some of the best new music around today, look no further than *Just Say Yes*, Sire record's winter CD sampler. This CD contains tracks by some of Sire's best new music artists. Al-

though some groups like Echo and the Bunnymen and Depeche Mode are well-known, most of the artists are new bands that deserve a listen.

One of these newer bands is the Mighty Lemon Drops. Their contribution to the sampler is "Out of Hand," a song that combines intelligent lyrics with great dance music. Throwing Muses' "A Feeling" is an eerie, haunting song that sounds much like something by Siouxsie and the Banshees. The sampler contains a rare Smiths track called "Work is a Four Letter Word," a typical Smiths song with clever lyrics, catchy music, and, of course, Morrissey's distinctive voice. By far the best selection on the sampler is James' "Ya Ho," an incredible mix of country music, U2-like guitars, and great vocals. James is certainly a band to watch, as are many on this sampler. *Just Say Yes* is a look into the future of progressive music.

Hills: Art and Politics in the 1930s

Patricia Hills, associate professor at Boston University and adjunct curator at the Whitney Museum of American Art, will speak on "Art and Politics in the 1930s" on Thursday, Feb. 25 at 8:00 p.m. in Olin Auditorium (a reception will follow in the Olin Art Gallery). Professor Hills is a distinguished historian of American art and culture. She recently curated the major retrospective exhibition of the works of John Singer Sargent, shown at the Whitney Museum and the Art Institute of Chicago, as well as edited and contributed several essays to the outstanding exhibition catalogue. Hills is currently at work on a book on the topic of

art and politics in the 1930s.

Hills' lecture at Kenyon will kick off several weekend events which will focus on the May Stevens' exhibition in Olin Art Gallery. The events, free and open to the public, include the showing of Margarethe von Trotta's film, *Rosa Luxemburg* on Feb. 27 and 28 in Rosse Hall at 8:00 p.m.; a symposium, "Art and Political Activism: The Recent Work of May Stevens," on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 2:00 p.m. in Bolton Theatre, and a faculty lectureships-sponsored lecture by Moira Roth, "Rosa Luxemburg and the Artist's Mother," on Monday, Feb. 29 at 8:00 p.m. in Biology Auditorium.

Artist to Perform Music by Women

"An Evening of Music by Women Composers" will be presented by Camilla Cai, assistant professor of music at Kenyon College, on Friday, Feb. 26, at 8:00 p.m. in the Bemis Music Room in Peirce Hall.

The concert will highlight many styles found in the rarely performed body of music by women composers. A celebration of the discovery of new and old new music, the program will include selections from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, spanning a wide variety of traditions.

Nineteenth-century composers wrote music for the salons, where concerts were performed for select, invited audiences. Cai's concert will include piano music by German Romantic composers Fanny Mendelssohn Hesel and Clara Schumann, a piano virtuoso who made her living as a concert artist.

Twentieth-century women generally wrote for a larger public than their early peers—and in a wider variety of styles. The concert will feature pieces for violin and piano by French composers Germaine Tailleferre and Lill Boulanger, the first woman to win the Prix de Rome in composition. Also included in the concert is a piece by American composer Adrienne Elisha, adjunct instructor of violin and chamber music at Kenyon.

A clarinet duo by Ruth Crawford Seeger, a harpsichord solo by Ellen Taaffe Szilich, and ragtime music from various women composers will also be featured on the program.

Cai will be assisted by several members of the Kenyon music faculty, including Lois Brehm, Adrienne Elisha, Benjamin Locke, Leslie Nicholas, and Micah Rubenstein.

The concert is free and open to the public.

Celebration

Celebration is the ritualistic musical by Tom Jones and Harvy Schmidt. This musical deals with the journey of a small boy in the big world where he learns that all is not that it seems. *Celebration* will be performed in the Church of the Holy Spirit this Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Tickets are free to all students and can be purchased from the Bolton Theater Box Office Friday and Saturday from 1-5 p.m. Don't miss the only KCDC musical of the year!

ANDREW HUNTER

Art Exhibit

Current and Second Year Drawings

4th Floor Mother Gallery

Running through Feb. 28



Volunteers Disprove Complete Apathy of Kenyon Students

By Mario Oliverio II

Some people around here will say that if you look up "apathy" or "insensitivity" in the dictionary you'll find a picture of Kenyon's students. During the past week, however, I've met a group of students who would prove that generalization wrong. Volunteering at the Columbus Open Shelter at least twice a month are a group of young men and women who feel that a busy Saturday is a small price to pay in order to help someone. As Freshmen Caroline Lesesne explained it, the Columbus Open Shelter is a 365-day shelter for homeless men. The men, usually middle-aged, can use the shelter as a job service, banking system, laundry mat, hotel. The shelter is free, operating through state and federal taxes, and donations. Women may use the facilities but cannot, except in emergencies, spend the night. The freshmen, Lesesne, Joanne Arnold, and Jane Gerace, among others, have been volunteering their time (usually every other Saturday) since October 1987. They were inspired by freshman Rob Larson (since transferred), who was in turn inspired by activist Mitch Snyder's visit to Kenyon last semester.

Lesesne admitted that Larson's plea for help was much more attractive than that of Snyder's. Snyder, said Lesesne, was more "abusive" and "overbearing" during his talk. He was "attacking" the audience for not being more responsive. Larson's appeal was a friendlier one; one that ultimately helped in starting the volunteer program to Columbus. The time spent at the shelter is usually from noon to 4:30 p.m. The duties of the volunteers at the shelter include sorting out clothing in the shelter's "Little Lazarus" store, computer filing, and eating lunch with some of the men.

One problem for Arnold was the feeling of a "great weight" on her shoulders. "It takes time for [the men] to get used to you." Another problem confronting the volunteers is the pride of the men, explained Gerace. "Some of them are friendly but it takes time for trust [to develop]." The volunteers are trying hard for recognition and need extra help. Thanks to Fresh-

men Council, the volunteers were able to receive the necessary funds to distribute flyers which advertised the program. Boxes will also be put out soon requesting donated articles to be used by the men. The "wish list" includes magazines, books, soap, toothbrushes, and towels. Lesesne also plans to speak to the Interfraternity Council to see if she can get them interested in going to the shelter as a fraternity project. Many people are needed to paint or even just to organize a BINGO game.

Lesesne's goal is simple: exposure for the group and awareness for the homeless. "This is serious," stressed Lesesne. "More and more people who are 'middle-class' are becoming homeless." Gerace also added, "These people are not all drunks, most are literate. They're just unlucky." Anyone interested in joining the volunteers to Columbus should call either Caroline Lesesne or Joanne Arnold to reserve a spot on the shuttle. The shuttle leaves every Saturday for Columbus at 10:00 a.m. Yet another unsung hero at Kenyon Col-

lege is sophomore Bob Bonacci. Tall, wiry, nasal-voiced, Bonacci is a volunteer in the emergency room at Knox County Hospital in Mount Vernon. Bonacci started volunteering just last month and averages four to five hours a week. He hopes to increase the hours soon. Bonacci sees the ER as "kind of an exciting place. I look at [my volunteer work] as the ultimate challenge. Everyone likes to help people."

Bonacci got his interest in the medical field at home in Titusville, as a freshman in high school. Since he "did not have much of a social life" Bonacci became an orderly in the ER at the city hospital in Trenton. Two years later he started riding on his home town's rescue squad. Bonacci feels that all of his free time spent at the hospital is "worth it". Bonacci usually visits the hospital from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Saturdays. His duties include taking vital signs, escorting patients, and "a good part of it is just observing." Other students wishing to join volunteer programs such as these may contact Vicki Bausinger for further information.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★ FILMS ★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Rude Boy

Rude Boy with The Clash. Directed by Jack Hazan and David Mingay. Starring Ray Gange. 1980. 126 minutes. Rated R.

To clear up the many misconceptions that have been floating around the Kenyon campus lately, no, *Rude Boy* is not about the life and times of KFS co-director Jeff Richards. *Rude Boy* with The Clash, is a British production which combines live concert footage with a dramatic script to make a statement about the British class tensions amidst which The Clash live and base much of their music on. While their music may blow you away, and the dramatic scenes may blow your mind, The Clash and directors Jack Hazan and David Mingay have managed to bring the two together to form a powerful commentary about contemporary Britain's social strife. *Variety* magazine states "It's one hell of an event. . . . A remarkable mix of character study, rock opera, and social documentary." So if you would like to take a look into the social conflict of Britain through the punk rock scene of London in the late 70s, or if you just want to hear some live performances of The Clash, come over to see *Rude Boy* at Rosse Hall this weekend. — Dan McGuire

The Paper Chase

The Paper Chase. Directed by James Bridges. Starring Timothy Bottoms, Lindsay Wagner, Jay Houseman. 111 minutes. 1973. Color. Rated PG.

Based on the novel by Jay Osborn Jr., *The Paper Chase* focuses on the struggle of a college law school student who is involved in a serious relationship with a professor's daughter. Hart (Bottoms) has to struggle to decide whether good marks are most important in life or should he value his human enjoyment which he shares with Susan, (Lindsay Wagner) the daughter of law professor Kingsfield (Jay Houseman). The acting is rather good, but the main complaint about the movie is the rather abrupt changes that cause confusion, which I suspect was inten-

tional. Despite this minuscule pitfall, Bottoms acts well and his comic relief is interesting and necessary throughout the majority of the movie. Unfortunately, the audience becomes dependent upon Bottoms' slapstick humor which eventually becomes wearisome, and detracts from the script's potential. This is not to say that this movie is not worth viewing. In fact, there exists many interesting portions of the movie including the melodramatic ending. *The Paper Chase* is a movie that sets an objective and accomplishes it with great zeal and enthusiasm, thus making it worthy of your time. — Brian M. Lexvold

Brother from Another Planet

Brother From Another Planet. Directed by John Sayles. Starring Joe Morton, Darryl Edwards, and Steve James. 1984. 110 minutes. No rating.

Brother from Another Planet came to John Sayles one night in a dream (carrying the title "Assholes From Outer Space"); it was written in one week and shot in four. The swiftness of production did not, however, detract in any way from the quality of the movie. The Brother (Morton) is a fugitive slave from some distant world who hurtles to Earth on a well-traveled intergalactic railroad. This film is a take-off on extraterrestrial movies; the Brother even has a handy fix-it glow-in-the-dark finger, just like E.T. But Sayles' satire has a strong social focus; E.T. made good little suburban kids gooder, while the Brother is up against an urban culture—Harlem—that destroys young people. His magic finger won't save him, and he can't even speak. His only real weapon is his intergalactic saintliness, which makes him a confessor to all the weirdos he meets in these dangerous streets. This holy-fool journey through hell produces sweet and funny scenes, making the film a touching, amusing confirmation of the originality of Sayles.

The subjects of the four films Sayles has directed so far hit the high spots of current politics and sociology: *The Return of the Secaucus Seven* was about the evolution of

the radical generation of the 60's; *Baby, It's You*, that generation's origins; *Lianna* dealt with sexual politics; and now *Brother*, which has to do with racism. But the cultural message beneath the plot has always been the same: movies do not need to be escapees, rituals, or elaboration of ordinary experience. They can instead be mirrors for self-evaluation and parables of real life. This film is recommended by the Gambier Organization for Cultural Awareness (GOCA).

Night of the Worm People

Night of the Worm People Starring Buck Sampson, Yvonne LaRouge, and Igor Zoronsky. Directed by Erich Von Schupp. 1954. 83 minutes. Not Rated.

Squirm, squirm—they arrived at night. For years they were waiting, seeking the right op-

portunity. Suddenly they were given their chance. When a newly constructed power plant in Georgia dumped harmful radioactive waste into the soil, the astute annelids grew to monstrous lengths and widths. At last, the farmer's former best friend would no longer be content with enriching the soil—from this day on the worms would plot revenge, and a sleepy Atlanta suburb was at their mercy.

Amidst the slime-ridden fury wrecked by the wily wrigglers, Dr. Frank Stetson (Sampson), veterinarian and worm specialist, stood alone. Armed only with his knowledge of animal behavior and faithful wife, Virginia (LaRouge), Stetson must risk life and sanity to protect the rest of America, nay, the world, from the vicious onslaught of the marauding mud-dwellers. Will he do it? Just what is Stetson's diabolical scheme? Can nothing stop the worm people? Journey to Rosse to watch this epic struggle of man and worm—if you dare!!! This is the first of KFS' horror/sci-fi film festival. — Brian M. Lexvold



Kelly Schneider

Swimmers Capture Conference, Prepare for Nationals

By Brian McFadden

The Kenyon swim teams captured their fourth straight conference titles last week in the NCAC championship meet at Oberlin. The Lords took first with 840 points, followed by Denison with 717 and Allegheny with 389; the Ladies, scoring 1126.5 points, rocked Denison (740) and Allegheny (550).

Both squads posted excellent numbers; between the two teams, there were 56 individual and 8 relay qualifying times, 17 conference record times, and one Kenyon record set.

The Lords' big gun in the individual events was, as expected, senior Dennis Mulvihill. He had outstanding performances in the 500-yard freestyle and the 200-yard backstroke (4:31.47, 1:55.44), setting conference records and qualifying for nationals; he also won and qualified in the 1650 freestyle, as well as his contributions to the relay teams. For his outstanding efforts, Mulvihill was named the 1988 NCAC Men's Swimmer of the Year.

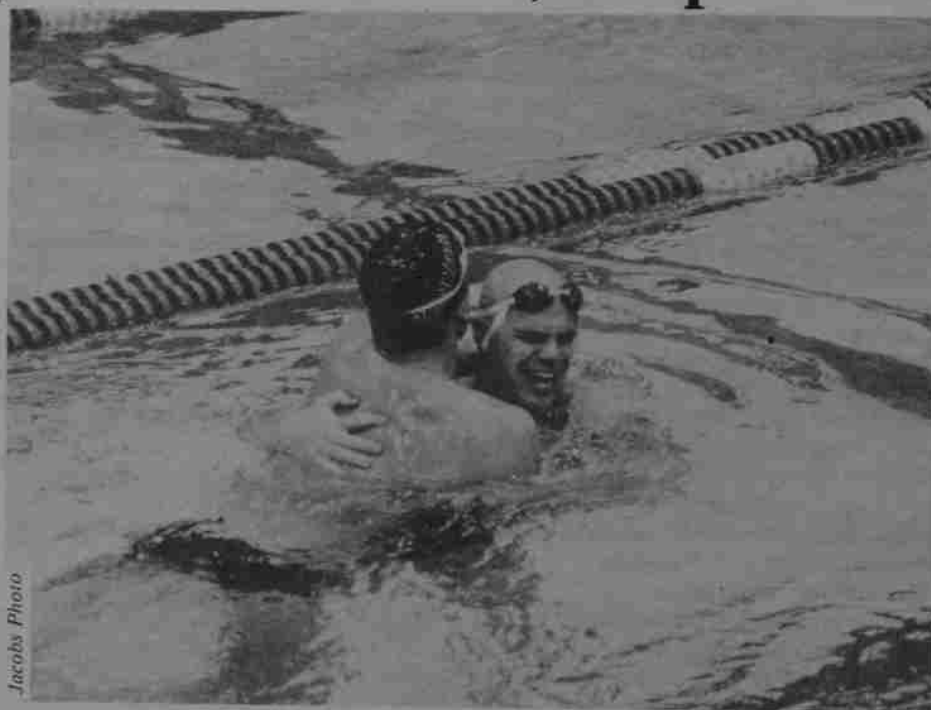
David Greenlee won and qualified in both the 50-yard freestyle and the 100-yard freestyle; he also finished third in the 100-yard backstroke, missing the national cutoff by less than a tenth of a second.

Jon Howell and Scott Michael rounded out the top three in the 50-yard freestyle; Michael also qualified with second-place finishes in the 100-yard freestyle and 200-yard freestyle. Scott Spote qualified with his fourth in the 1650-yard freestyle.

The 400-yard freestyle relay team of Greenlee, Alan Schmidt, George Pond, and Michael qualified with their 3:04.93 time; this time also set a new NCAC record. Schmidt, Michael, Murphy, and Mulvihill won the 800-yard freestyle relay in 6:54.97, qualifying for nationals and beating the old conference record by a full four seconds.

Sophomore Aaron Glatzer qualified and set a new conference mark with his 1:53.74 in the 200-yard butterfly; he also qualified with his fifth place in the 100-yard backstroke.

In the 200-yard individual medley (IM), Jeff Perkins and Tom Magowan finished second and third within .01 second of each other; both qualified for nationals. Magowan and Perkins also finished first and third respectively in the 400-yard IM; to complete the sweep of that event, Nate Llerandi added



Jeff Perkins congratulates Aaron Glatzer upon his NCAC record-setting time in the 200 butterfly.

a second place finish. Perkins also tied Phil Murphy for fifth in the 200-yard butterfly, with both swimmers qualifying.

Tom Schinabeck took second and qualified in the 100-yard butterfly. Scott Peters finished fourth and qualified in the 100-yard breaststroke; he also took third in the 200-yard breaststroke, with Llerandi taking second just .24 seconds ahead of him.

Peters also qualified in the 100-yard breaststroke with his fourth-place finish. Dave Wenz took fourth and qualified in the 200-yard butterfly. Schmidt finished second in the 100-yard backstroke, missing the qualifying time by a mere .04 seconds.

The 400-yard medley relay team of Mulvihill, Peters, Schinabeck, and Greenlee qualified for nationals; their 3:29.80 time also set a new NCAC record.

"We didn't kill anybody," said head coach Jim Steen. "This league has shown a lot of improvement. When we won, we were beating somebody."

Scott Spote said, "A lot of people weren't fully rested (from Ohio State), so we weren't as fast as we could have been. We will do bet-

ter in nationals. Our closest competition is Denison, but we beat them well; hopefully, it should go similarly at nationals."

The Ladies totally dominated their meet from start to finish. Amy Heasley had a career day; she broke her own conference records in the 100-yard butterfly and the 200-yard butterfly, won the 200-yard freestyle, took third in the 200-yard IM, and contributed to the relay teams. These fine performances netted Heasley the 1988 NCAC Women's Swimmer of the Year award.

Missy Nelson set a new conference record and qualified for nationals in the 400-yard IM (4:37.79), toppling the old record by nearly five seconds. She also qualified with her second-place finishes in the 200-yard IM and the 1650-yard freestyle.

Kami Mathews reset the NCAC mark and qualified for nationals in the 200-yard IM with her 2:10.92 time, and repeated the feat in the 200-yard backstroke with her 2:10.33 time; in addition, she took second in the 400-yard IM and third in the 100-yard backstroke.

Jeanine Gury topped her own NCAC mark

and qualified in the 100-yard breaststroke with her 1:06.60 time, a Kenyon record in the event, and bettered her NCAC record in the 200-yard breaststroke with a 2:21.10 finish. She also qualified in the 200-yard freestyle (sixth place).

Erin Finneran beat her own conference record to qualify in the 100-yard backstroke (59.89); she also qualified in the 500-yard freestyle (first) and the 100-yard freestyle (fourth).

Teresa Zurick qualified in both the 200-yard freestyle (third) and the 100-yard freestyle (fourth). Becky Little and Misener qualified in the 100-yard breaststroke, taking third and fourth respectively. Little also qualified in the 200-yard breaststroke (third).

Christine Jacob and Stephanie Jacob qualified in the 500-yard freestyle and 1650-yard freestyle, both times finishing fourth and fifth.

Jeni Kern qualified in the 400-yard IM, finishing fourth place. Kim McMahon made the national team with her fifth in the 200-yard breaststroke. Catherine Fletcher qualified with her fifth in the 100-yard backstroke.

The women's relay teams had a great day, winning and qualifying in all five events and setting records in three. The 200-yard medley relay team of Fletcher, Gury, Mathews, and Heasley, with their 1:51.10 time, beat the old NCAC record by only .04 second.

Gury, Little, Mathews, and Zurick set a new NCAC record in the 400-yard medley relay with their 4:02.31 time.

Tawny Stecker, Zurick, Heasley, and Finneran took the 200-yard freestyle relay away from Wooster in 1:38.82. Anna Laursen, Finneran, Zurick, and Heasley won the 400-yard freestyle relay, while Mitch Perrett, Misener, and Nelson took the 800-yard freestyle relay.

The Ladies, all together, set 11 new records in the meet.

This Sunday at 12:30 in the Ernst C. Ochs the Lords and Ladies host the Kenyon Classic. The two teams will then close out the season over Spring Break at Atlanta's Emory University, the site of the 1988 NCAA Division III National Swimming Meet.

Lords Keep Season Alive With Win at Wooster, Visit OWU Tonight

By Russell Brightman

With its season on the line, the men's basketball team came up big Tuesday night by downing the Scots of Wooster 65-64 in the opening round of the NCAC tournament. The win was particularly satisfying for ten Lord seniors who had lost the final home game of their careers to these same Scots just three days earlier because it guaranteed their first and last winning record in four years at Kenyon. Furthermore, it enabled the team to advance to tonight's semifinal matchup with Ohio Wesleyan in the quest for its first ever NCAC crown.

In their only other game last week, the Lords downed a scrappy Marietta club in its own backyard. Kenyon broke open this non-conference matchup midway through the second half with a 16-4 run that extended its lead from 63-60 to 79-64 and it was all downhill from there.

"Mark Speer and Dave Mitchell just took over offensively in the second half," said Lords head coach Bill Brown. "They (Marietta) played an overplay man defense and when we were forced into scoring, those two rose

up to it."

Mitchell led the team with 21 points, including three of five from three-point range, 10 rebounds, and 7 assists while Speer scored eleven and added three blocks on the defensive end. In addition, Sten Johnson and Nelson Morris each chipped in with 14 points apiece and Johnson also pulled down 8 rebounds.

The Lords had hoped that this win could boost them towards another in the last home game of the season against Wooster. A victory would have assured home-court advantage for the first round of the league tourney and it would have clinched a winning record, something that has eluded Kenyon during its membership in the NCAC. But it was not to be as the Lords looked out of sync for three-quarters of the game and fell by a 69-61 count.

A large crowd gave the ten seniors, eleven including manager Lawrence "Big L" Paolucci, a warm ovation before the game and several others in the early going as the Lords jumped out to a 14-4 advantage. Even when the Scots began to generate some offense, the Kenyon squad countered, extending its lead

to 27-15 at the seven minute mark of the half.

From then until halftime, however, the Lords managed only one field goal and two free throws while the Scots slowly chipped away and pulled to a 31-31 tie. The big turnaround occurred when Brown was slapped with a technical foul. Wooster had cut the lead to 27-23 and Kenyon was dribbling the ball up the floor when Brown stepped out of the coaches box, giving the Scots two freebies and the ball. Wooster tied the game here, turning a potential seven point Kenyon lead into a deadlock.

Despite this lull, the Lords looked good because they were playing hard and had held Wooster's star center, 6'8" Mike Trimmer, to a measly four points. The Lords, though, could do nothing right for the opening ten minutes of the second half and soon found themselves trailing by an insurmountable thirteen points. Even the late heroics of Bruce "Bags" Gerber, who canned a trey late in the game, could not stop the onslaught.

"It's hard when you shoot only twenty-six percent (actually 27%) in one half," said Brown. "The effort may have been there, but the ball didn't go in the hole and the tur-

novers killed us."

The loss forced the Lords into a fifth-place finish in the league and dropped their record to 13-12 overall, 5-7 NCAC. It also meant that Kenyon would get one more chance at the Scots, this time on Wooster's home floor in the opening round of the tourney.

In the opening minutes of this game, the Kenyon players had fire in their eyes and led by two steals from Mitchell, managed to open a four point lead. But the Scots kept pounding the ball into Trimmer, who drove Kenyon's front line, and turned the deficit to a six point lead with just under ten minutes to play.

Two bombs for three by Mitchell, though, and a conventional three-point play from Sten Johnson gave the Lords a slight advantage before a last-second shot by Wooster's Matt Hiestead tied the game at intermission. Interestingly enough, it was the smaller Kenyon team that held a five rebound edge over Trimmer and a larger Scot squad.

The second half might as well go down in the books as the Nelson Morris Clinic

Women's B-Ball Beats Oberlin, Heads to NCAC Semis

By Scott Johnson

The women's basketball team tips off tonight host Ohio Wesleyan tonight in the final round of the NCAC Tournament at 7 p.m.

The Ladies advanced to tonight's matchup following a 59-36 pasting Tuesday night over Oberlin in Tomsich Arena. The Ladies have beaten the Yeowomen thirteen straight games and lead the overall series 16-7.

Prior to the game assistant coach Ron Seesholtz said, "The first five minutes will dictate the outcome of the game." And dictate is exactly what the Ladies did to their opponents.

Kenyon won the opening jump ball and never looked back. After the first five minutes the Ladies were still unscored upon. With 11:30 remaining in the first half Oberlin finally scored their first points of the game. Up to that point the Ladies had scored 10 straight unanswered points.

"We told ourselves not to look beyond this game," commented sophomore Stacey Seesholtz. "Most teams feel that the tournament is a whole new season, but (Coach) Gretchen Weitbrecht looks at it as an extension of the old season."

With this attitude the Ladies took a 32-15 lead into the lockerroom. Six different players scored in the first half including 8 points apiece from senior captain Laurie Ewers and junior Heather Spencer.

"I liked the way we played the first half," said coach Weitbrecht. "Our offensive and defensive boards were good. We didn't give them many second shot opportunities. And we put a lot of pressure on them."

Last time they played Oberlin the hoopsters were out-rebounded. This time was

another story. The Ladies returned the favor by pulling down a total of 42 rebounds to the Yeowomen's 33.

The second half was much closer with the Ladies only outscoring Oberlin 27-21. The reason they were a "little bit raggy in the second half was due to the fact that we were constantly sending in new players. This gave them much needed tournament experience," Weitbrecht said.

All those who were healthy were called upon to play. Freshman post Judy Hruska contributed a basket with :05 remaining in the first half, while freshman forward Alix James put down her thesaurus that she keeps by her side to log some playing time on the court.

With the crowd pulling for her, James created one of the more dramatic events of the evening. While at the freethrow line looking for her first points of the season James missed both of her freethrows. But she was not to be denied. James followed up her own miss and scored off the rebound.

"We just keep humming," claimed freshman Shelley Webb. "That's our new word for hustle. Everyone has been marking up well. Our defense is tougher now as the season has progressed. There's a lot of good teamwork along with a great deal of desire being shown out on the court."

Sophomore Nancy Rochat said, "Our press worked well and we boxed them out well. Heather Spencer got the assists (8 for the game) and had a great game."

With the loss of senior captains Susan Lind and Jill Tibbe, who will both undergo surgery this week for knee injuries suffered this season, the Ladies look to Ewers and Spencer for leadership.

"Laurie has been real positive for us, even though she has lost her other two senior captains," said Weitbrecht. "Heather has been our floor leader all season at point guard. Both have handled their situations quite well."

Even though they are out for the season, Tibbe and Lind still contribute with helpful advice to their teammates. "Susan has the perspective of a player and a coach," stated sophomore Leslie Douglas. "She is like a third coach because she's been in there and played against these same players."

"Mentally we have a desire to complete their (Lind and Tibbe's) mission for them this season," said Seesholtz.

Last Saturday and Ladies finished the regular season with 74-61 victory over Wooster. It was the last regular season home game for seniors Ewers, Lind, Tibbe, and Bayus.

"We had to win the game for our own pride and for those injured," commented Seesholtz. "And we needed the momentum heading into the tournament."

With tenacious defense the Ladies led 38-26 at the half. But in the second half the Fighting Scots closed the score to 44-41 with 13:31 remaining in the contest. "We didn't run as if we had a lead. We didn't take the smart shots," Douglas said.

With the hot hand of sophomore Tracey Cumming shooting out the lights from outside for 19 points the Ladies prevailed to assure themselves a third place finish in the NCAC.

Other hot hands were possessed by Spencer who tallied 18 points, 11 re-

see WOMEN'S BASKETBALL page eight



Ladies Basketball mixes it up with opponents in a recent home game.

Lords and Ladies of the Week Basketball

Senior Nelson Morris led the Lords in their NCAC opening round win over Wooster with 25 points, including 4 free throws to seal the game.

Junior Heather Spencer played consistently at point guard tallying 44 points in the last three games for the Ladies.

Sophomore Tracey Cumming returned to the team after missing two weeks of action and proceeded to score a total of 31 points against Marietta and Wooster.

Swimming

Sophomore Aaron Glatzer had fine performances in the 200-yard butterfly and the 100-yard backstroke.

Freshman Karen Pomper swam to personal bests in the 100-yard and 200-yard breaststroke.

Indoor Track

Freshman John Hanicak took first place in the high jump along with second place finishes in the 440- and 600-yard dashes.

Freshman Karen Adams repeats as Lady of the Week by scoring valuable points in five of the six events she entered.

Tracksters Gear Up for Conference

By Priscilla Perotti

The smell of Ben-Gay. The low murmur of voices and the faint beating of the drums from three different walkmans playing three different tunes competing to drown each other and the rest of the world out. An occasional "umph" from the other end of the room. Intense concentration and nervous excitement marked by frequent dashes to the bathroom. Where are we? Wertheimer field house, Friday, February 19th, 1988. This is the last meet before the biggie, conference.

Could those "umphs" have been coming from the shot put area? It's possible, but certainly not from Ray Grill whose smooth 38'8"

throw placed him in a snug second place. Or maybe they came from the Wooster guy in the high jump area who watched his 5'6" jump slip away to a third place behind Kenyon's own Ken Cole and John Hanicak who tied with jumps of 6'0". Yeah, that's probably where those "umphs" came from. Because they certainly didn't come from Chip Salmon who triple jumped a 40'1" to place second.

In the sprinting events probably the most noteworthy occurrence was when John Hanicak decided on a whim to run the 300 and won it. He had never even run it before. Could this be his new love? Stay tuned... Hanicak also placed second in the 440 followed by see TRACK page eight

Hockey Rally Falls Short to Oberlin

By Dave Hanson

On Saturday, Feb. 20, the Kenyon Hockey Club traveled to Oberlin to face their strongest rival to date. With only a skeleton of a team, Kenyon skated to a 3-2 defeat. The game began as always with all five of the players on the ice playing left wing. Unfortunately this strategy failed and Oberlin was able to capitalize by scoring two quick goals early in the first period. The fact that Pete Mitchell leaped onto the ice without removing his skateguards did not help matters much either. After this brief mishap the Lords were able to assert their dominance the rest of the game.

The club staged a dramatic comeback through the strong skating of Dawson Driscoll, Lowell Briggs, and Jeff Stewart. The goalie, Pete Bowman, also was instrumental in helping the Lords by making a whopping 72 saves. The team was hurt early

on by the loss of John Totaro due to a shoulder injury. In the play John managed to dole out a concussion and two broken sticks to the opposing team while damaging the boards as well.

The second period saw Stewart tip in a goal to bring the score to 2-1. The Lords skated well until the waning moments of the period when Oberlin was able to score on Kenyon's tired defense. With the help of an inspirational talk by team leader, Garrick Baker, the Lords took to the ice like a new team. Midway through the third period, Steve Wrinn let fly a rocket of a slapshot from just inside the red line to close the gap to only one point. In the closing minutes Kenyon unleashed a flurry of shots by Dave Elliot and Tim Harkins.

However, time ran out and the "olympic dream" never came to fruition. This week the club takes its 1-1 record up north to face the fighting Elks of Baldwin-Wallace.

Gay Rights

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because of AIDS and ARC. There has been opposition to the Lesbian and Gay movement equally from the Right and from the Left as liberality, too, has its limits. The most recent fruition of the movement came on October 11, 1987 when upwards of 500,000 people marched in the second National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights—the largest march since the one on Vietnam in 1969. Two days later there occurred (at the Supreme Court) the largest protest of Civil Disobedience since Vietnam with over 3,000 in attendance and 600 who were arrested.

Men's B-Ball

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because the senior guard almost single-handedly downed Wooster. Morris, who leads the NCAC in three-point field goals, canned two treys to give Kenyon a six point cushion, which would represent the largest lead by either team.

Eventually, with Trimmer on the bench with four fouls, Wooster was forced to go for some threes of its own made good on two consecutive treys. With only 1:59 showing on the clock, Wooster pulled ahead, 62-60, before Kenyon's Paul Baier was fouled and went to the free-throw line.

But he made good on only the front end of the one and one and Wooster had the lead and the ball. The Scots got a decent shot in the lane, but the ball went in and out, giving Kenyon a chance to pull ahead. Aggressive defensive pressure created havoc for Kenyon until Morris as fouled with only eighteen

But there remains a very long road to travel; the march agenda was thick with necessity, and the overwhelming show of strength from the Lesbian and Gay community comes at a time of return to traditionalism and conservatism, at a time when violence against Gays and Lesbians is on the increase, at a time when our numbers are being diminished by "a big disease with a little name." We will of course continue to fight for our rights as Lesbians and Gays, for our rightful place within society, and for our human dignity.

ticks on the game clock. The little senior calmly swished both shots, giving Kenyon a 63-62 lead.

His heroics were short lived, though, as Wooster took the lead with only five seconds left. But Morris continued his show by taking a charge on the in-bounds play and draining two more foul shots to ice the game.

In all, Morris poured in 25 points, including the four clutch foul shots and 5 three-pointers. Mitchell pitched in 15 and Baier pulled down nine rebounds to complement the assault.

Despite the fact that OWU's team is ranked number two in the nation, the Lords will be looking to advance to Saturday's championship game with a win tonight at OWU. Tip-off is at eight o'clock, just after the Ladies take on OWU in the Women's NCAC tourney.

Franklin

continued from page one

and their narrow interpretations by conservative supreme courts of the day served to largely scuttle reconstruction. In addition, the one hundred years of precedent for Constitutional discrimination against blacks provided a model for the development of Jim Crow laws in the South.

During the question and answer period, Professor Franklin discussed the continuation of racism in American society. He attacked President Reagan's claim of a color-blind society. He described us as a fundamentally color-conscious society and described affirmative action as a feeble but necessary effort to undermine long standing "sanctified" discrimination. At the conclusion of the questions, Franklin received a standing ovation.

Professor Franklin's lecture was in interesting analysis of the effects of the Constitution on our nation's largest minority group. He pointed out many of the limits of the document in the protection of human rights, and the historical effects of many of these limits. In doing so, he dispelled many of the myths about the sanctity of the supreme law of our country.

Women's B-Ball

continued from page seven

bounds, and 8 assists and Seesholtz who led all scorers with 25 points and added 6 rebounds.

Tonight's opponent, Ohio Wesleyan, fields a team that is bigger in size and numbers than the Ladies. "They have the potential to be the best team in the conference," commented Weitbrecht.

"Since they are bigger than us," said Rochat, "We can't afford to give them second shots."

"We need to try and control the tempo of the game," claimed Weitbrecht. "We need to be deliberate on offense and get back on defense."

Gender Studies

continued from page two

ship. Harry Brod told his Kenyon audience, "I'm going to do for the warrior what feminists have done for the prostitute." Harry Brod is writing about men's reproductive fights. Call this adaptation, call this "gender studies," call this "sensitivity to women's issues" (if you dare!), but don't call this transcendence.

We are being asked not to "sacrifice" the candidate who would "benefit all Kenyon students, for the politics of hiring a woman," yet we are given precious little reason to conclude that the choice of one of the women would be what I assume the editors consider to be a choice based upon sex not qualifications. Again and again we are asked to infer from what is left unsaid or unexamined.

Objectivity

continued from page two

we all spend a class period serving in a soup kitchen, or better yet, a night out in the streets? Or should I assign them to write a well-argued letter on this issue (from a viewpoint of their choice) and send it to their congressperson?

Something tells me this is getting dangerous. Perhaps it's time for me to retreat back to Switzerland (or better yet, Alpha Centauri).

Sincerely,
Joan L. Slonczewski
Assistant Professor of Biology

What I can only conclude in the absence of any substantive discussion of Prof. Brod's qualifications and ideas is that he is being asked to abandon my political commitments in the name of a spurious transcendence, as well as my sense of equality. My common sense (surely you guys can't be male role model somewhere on the Kenyon faculty or staff!) Whomever the Gender Studies Coordinator may prove to be, I would hope that he or she would urge me to do otherwise.

Sincerely,
Miriam Bailin
English Department

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Track

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Cole. Elmer Decipada's 6.9 seconds in the 60 dash placed him in second place very closely behind the first place time of 6.87.

Mike "Melvis" Melville, taking lessons from Coach Duane Gomez in both performing and entertaining got a third place in the 1000. Before the race Mike stated, "Start me up coach."

The women's events also managed to pull in some strong individual performances, but as a whole the team may have been conserving its energies for Friday's conference meet.

Michelle Day's commendable 30' shotput throw qualified her for the conference meet and was also a PR in her career. Although disappointed with her performance on Friday night, Karen Adams ran in the winning mile relay team of Tracey Fatzinger, Danni Davis and anchor Helen Hayden. Adams also competed in four other events placing her in at least the top three in each event.

Danni Davis although not ecstatic with her performance placed second in the 60 hurdles. She is looking forward to the conference meet. In the 300 meters, Hayden placed third. Fatzinger will have finished the season undefeated at home in the two-mile run.

The conference meet will be held at Ohio Wesleyan this Friday and Saturday, February 26 and 27.



Monday - Thursday 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Peirce Office)
Friday, Saturday and Sunday 8:00 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. (Shoppes)
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